

Fireworks legal but still lethal

By DAVID L. POLITIS
Staff Writer

They come in all shapes and sizes. They sputter, sparkle and explode thousands of Americans each year. For the first time in nearly 30 years, fireworks are legal in the state of Utah. Chinese are generally credited with the invention of fireworks, with the first mention of their use appearing in 1232 until the present, pyrotechnics have progressed to the point that the fireworks industry is now

considered big business.

This fact, coupled with the closeness of Wyoming where most fireworks are legal, has led to a proliferation of illegal fireworks used in Utah.

Wayne Thomas Watson, emergency center director at Utah Valley Hospital, said that it does not matter if fireworks are legal or not, people are still injured by them each year.

"We had 25 cases of fireworks-related injuries during the week of July 4," Watson said. "And we expect about the same amount during the Pioneer Celebrations."

Watson said that "90 to 95 percent of the injuries are

simple burns" caused by sparklers, firecrackers and public displays.

Each year there are a few people who lose their sight or a couple of fingers from fireworks, he said.

"There have been quite a few more fireworks-related injuries this year than last year," Watson said, although there are no official hospital statistics available to verify this point.

Provo Fire Marshall Rod Jones said even though the State Fire Marshall Association lobbied against the new law, it may help cut down on the amount of illegal fireworks in the state.

Legal confusion

"Unfortunately, the biggest problem we've had this year in policing the sale of fireworks has been knowing what is or is not a legal firework," Jones said.

Captain J. Wesley Sherwood of University Police said it is legal to discharge fireworks on campus. The use of fireworks on BYU property is "regulated by the state and local regulations," Sherwood said. Many of the violations on campus occur in BYU housing he said.

Bruce D. Ashton, Desert Towers manager, said violators of the fireworks law are turned over to University Standards.

R. Michael Whitaker, University Standards director, said each violation is handled as an individual case. Use of illegal fireworks or misuse of legal fireworks on campus could lead to "dismissal from the university," Whitaker said.

"The action taken in each case depends upon the attitude of the individual, and the facts relating to the case," he said.

"It is, however, still illegal to sell firecrackers, bottle rockets and roman candles in the state," Jones said, and added that the law is "vague and difficult to understand."

BYU Criminal Law Professor Woodruff J. "Woody" Deem termed the wording of the new law "unbelievable."

"To be constitutional, the law must be understandable by the man on the street. I'm afraid he'd need a lawyer at each hand" to interpret the law, he said.

The State Fire Marshall Association realizes that with the passage of a new law there will be problems that need to be straightened out, Jones said.

Unfortunately they have had problems with some of the distributors.

"We've had good cooperation with the people in the

stands," Jones said. "The problems we've had have come with some of the distributors knowingly sending illegal fireworks into the state."

This led the association to consider establishing laws similar to those set up in California and Washington, requiring prior inspection of the fireworks, Jones said. But at a meeting July 13, association members decided that such a program would be "cost prohibitive."

Jones said that instead he forces more stringent controls over what is actually legal in the future.

In spite of their fears, there have actually been less fireworks-related fires this year than in the past, Jones said. But there have been "quite a few more fireworks-related injuries this year than in years past."

BYU Law Professor W. Cole Durham, Jr., said that legislators must realize that legalizing fireworks is "similar to the legalization of alcohol—some people will be hurt by it."

But at the same time, "legalization of something tends to do away with black markets," Durham said.

Violators of the new law will be charged with a Class B misdemeanor, which carries with it a fine of up to \$299.

Jones said that they do not have enough manpower to police the actual discharge of illegal fireworks. "So for now we are concentrating on regulating the sale of illegal fireworks."

No such thing

Class C fireworks are often termed "safe and sane" by members of the fireworks industry. Jones said that such a term is actually a misnomer.

"There is no such thing as a safe firework," he said. "If you misuse one, you're likely to get hurt."

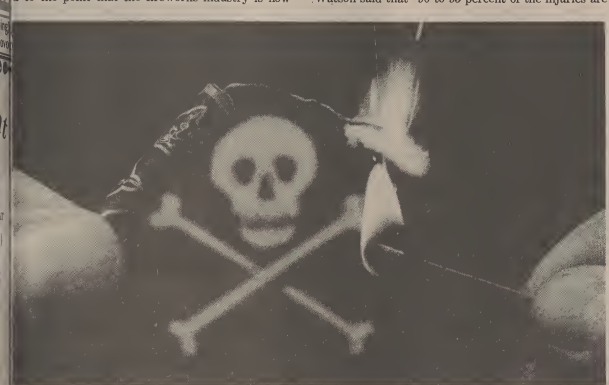
With July 24 just around the corner, a safety campaign issued by the National Council on Fireworks Safety and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission urges the following:

— Buy fireworks only from reliable dealers, ignite them outdoors and have water present in case of an accident.

— Light fireworks one at a time, never attempt to re-ignite malfunctioning items and dispose of all used fireworks properly.

— Most importantly, follow directions. Most injuries involving personal fireworks are caused by not following directions, Watson said.

"People need to use fireworks with common sense," he said. "They should treat them as what they are—hazardous to their health."



Universe photo by George Frey

Fireworks, which are legal in Utah for the first time in almost 30 years, are still potentially dangerous.

The emergency center director at UVH said that there were more firework-related injuries this year.

Students still like married life even after honeymoon

Students note: This is part one of a part series on marriage at BYU. With so many students marrying, getting married or wishing they were married, marriage is a popular and prevalent topic in all areas of the BYU community.

By CONNIE THORNTON
Staff Writer

Transition from single to married life has advantages and disadvantages, according to some married students at BYU.

Married students said that coming schoolwork became easier the social pressures of dating gone.

A larger percentage of married students attended BYU during spring than during winter semester, according to records from the Institute of Studies Center. More than 80 percent, of students going to school spring term were married, compared to 27 percent winter term.

One disadvantage students mentioned was that their schedules be tighter. "There's less time than before because I have more responsibilities," said Kellie Taylor, a senior in Brigham City, who is majoring in specialization, who was recently married.

For said she and her husband are trying to get through school life, so they are taking more difficult loads. "I want to graduate at the same time my husband does," she

Study habits improve for some married students. "I'm not any smarter, but the responsibility makes me have a more mature attitude and work harder," said Clark Harrison, Orem, who is completing a second degree in design technology.

"When I got married, my attitude changed from me to we. Everything you do when you get married is directed toward the family," Harrison said.

According to Harrison, his timetable has been rearranged. "After work, studies and spending time with my family, it is hard to fit other things in," he said.

"It's lots easier to study without feeling social pressure," said Janine Rees, a senior from Fillmore, Utah, majoring in elementary education. "I have received wonderful grades since I've been married."

The expectations that Rees had when she first got married have changed. "I wanted to be the perfect wife, but I got realistic and discovered that I couldn't get everything accomplished and go to school too," she said.

During spring semester, the Interpersonal Relations Center began preparing modules for married students. The modules were presented to students during mid-May for the first time, said Vaughn Worthen, a paraprofessional working in the center.

Topics include conflict management, nonverbals in marriage, building an intimate marriage and selflessness, he said.

One man's effort another's highway

Local man saves miles for residents

By JOHN R. HARDING
Staff Writer

Cooperation was the order of the day Wednesday for Stephen Stewart on his road-building project around Thistle Lake.

The Utah County Commissioners are giving strong verbal support to his project and the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad is starting to cooperate.

After a week and a half of construction, Stewart has completed 8 1/2 miles of road providing a shorter route for local residents around the lake.

"This is the busiest closed road I've ever seen," Stewart said. "Cars and trucks are already using it. There is a definite need."

Gary Anderson, a Utah County Commissioner, said the county is willing to lend whatever help they can to assist Stewart in the project. "The county wants to help," he said.

The one catch to Stewart's private road is that it needs to become public before the county can provide help, Anderson said.

Stewart said he does not mind the road being open to the public. "All I'm doing is meeting a temporary need. When the state road is completed the need will be gone," he said.

Stewart said it costs about \$2,000 a day to build the road but he does not expect to make a return on the investment. "There is a need and we are trying to help," Stewart said.

Eddie L. Cox, mayor of Fairview, a community severely affected by the mud slide, said he thinks the road is a good idea.

Fairview has had it share of problems this year with flooding before the slide, Cox said, and the slide was just more bad news.

"It is amazing to me that one individual can find and resolve some of our problems when the state is not



Universe photo by Dave Siddoway

Stephen Stewart puts the final touches on a road he is constructing around Thistle Lake. The road provides a shortcut for its local citizens around the lake.

even willing to try to meet our immediate needs," he said.

The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad made a firm statement last week not allowing the public to cross its property to get to Stewart's road.

Bob England, manager of land for the railroad, said Wednesday the railroad would cooperate to make the road available to the public. He said a

meeting of all concerned parties would have to be called. The meeting would give the railroad an opportunity to understand the desire and plan of each party.

"The railroad must be absolved of all liabilities that may result from the use of the road," England said.

Stewart said he appreciates the cooperation of the railroad.

Inmates get modern correctional facility

By MIKE MONTROSE
Senior Reporter

Patios, sun decks, outdoor basketball courts, a baseball field, a track, weightroom, gymnasium, an amphitheater and keys to your own room—sound like a members-only health resort? It is a new \$17 million medium security men's prison in Draper.

Construction is nearing completion on the 288-bed, self-sufficient compound that is designed to be a regional facility prototype, according to Terry Jacobs, prison construction coordinator.

Inmates will start moving into the complex from the main institution next February, Jacobs said. These will be the younger offenders—the 23- or 24-year-olds.

This facility is designed to make the atmosphere more comfortable and relaxed for the inmates. "This way, they aren't as uptight. There are less problems and less general friction," Jacobs said.

The central outdoor recreational area of the compound is encircled by seven buildings: four identical inmate halls, a program/dining hall building, an administration building and a warehouse.

Each of the two-story inmate halls is divided into four 18-man cell blocks that can be watched from one central, U-shaped control room. Jacobs said the smaller housing units increase manageability.

The cells are larger than most of those at the old prison and are designed to meet or exceed American Correctional Association standards.

Traditional cell bars, for the most part, have been given up in favor of bullet-proof glass. Cell

doors will be constructed of steel with one small window. Inmates who qualify will be given a key to their own cell, but the locks can be electronically overridden from inside the control room.

"The whole complex is made for flexibility of programming," Jacobs said. "It is efficient and easily controlled."

He said administrators won't know how the new facility will function until after the inmates are moved in.

"You have to put the people in the system to make it work. That way, any problems that have slipped through the cracks will show up."

Although the compound is next door to the 30-year-old main facility, it will be run as a separate institution under the direction of Deputy Warden Jerry Cook.

The estimated operating cost per year for the new facility is \$4.4 million. About \$3 million will pay approximately 112 employees who will work inside the compound, including administrators, kitchen staff, guards and social workers. The rest of the money will go for food, utilities and medical expenses.

The construction cost per cell is \$59,000, while a nearby women's facility is being built at a cost of \$21,000 per cell.

Cheaper construction materials account for the lower cost of the women's building. Wood and sheetrock are being used in the women's building while steel-reinforced concrete and cinder block are being used in the men's buildings. Different materials are being used because of a "lower risk factor with the female population," Jacobs said.

The new 70-bed women's prison will cost \$1.5 million and should open in mid-August.



Universe photo by Barbara Crownover

Construction crews take a break from working on the medium security men's prison in Draper. The facility will

be occupied in February 1984. It is the first of its kind in the state and will cost \$17 million.

Detectives slow drug traffic

By JOHN CATRON
Assistant City Editor

More than 130 drug arrests in recent weeks have slowed drug trafficking in Utah County, but one county police detective believes the problem will always be increasing.

Mike Fenton, a detective in the Orem Police Department, has served as an undercover narcotics investigator on two different occasions. "Working drugs is an experience in itself," Fenton said. "Drug users have their own 'drug culture,' an environment completely different from society."

Fenton said local law enforcement agencies have formed a narcotics enforcement team to enable the groups to combine resources.

Drug use has grown in Utah Valley to include harder drugs like heroin, methadone and LSD. The drugs flow into the valley from suppliers in Salt Lake, where the problem is greater.

"I am sure you could find heroin if you tried in Utah Valley. The demand isn't too big, though," he said.

Undercover agents, key figures in the fight against drug trafficking, spend about six months buying drugs and trying to work up through the drug-supply system. Agents try to collect evidence to use against the major suppliers of the drugs and not just the local street dealers, said Fenton.

Working up the ladder to the suppliers requires the agent to make substantial drug purchases from dealers. Fenton bought \$25,000 worth of drugs while serving as an undercover agent in a recent drug investigation.

"I bought cocaine and marijuana out of the BYU dorms," he said. "BYU doesn't have the problem that everyone else has, but it does exist there." The school is not responsible for the drugs, just the people going to the school, said Fenton.

Some of the problems associated with working as an undercover officer include the hazardous situations officers are exposed to. "You are usually by yourself, and there is no back-up unit," he said.

Because thousands of dollars are involved in drug deals, there is always the possibility that firearms

may have to be used. Fenton said dealers typically ask you if you are a cop when you make a drug buy.

Drug problems are associated with alcohol consumption, and money to buy drugs is frequently obtained by theft. Some sell drugs to support their habit, he said.

Children who grow up in this drug culture frequently stay in that environment and become the drug users of tomorrow, Fenton said.

Drug use has spread to include high school and junior high school students. "I arrested several teenagers who asked me not to arrest them, so they could still go on missions or attend BYU," he said.

Another problem with working undercover is the change from the family environment. "My wife and children don't like the undercover job," Fenton said. They wonder why their father changes from short hair to long hair and is never home at night.

Prison authorities probing fatal stabbing at ballgame

POINT OF THE MOUNTAIN, Utah (AP) — Authorities on Wednesday planned to keep 542 medium security Utah State Prison inmates locked in their cells through the weekend as an investigation into the slaying of a prisoner continued.

The lockdown was imposed Tuesday afternoon after Stephen Edward Roy, 21, of Keene, N.H., died of a stab wound to the heart as he tried to steal home during a softball game in the medium security yard, said Lynn Jorgensen, prison chief investigator.

The lockdown of the prison's medium security building probably would be continued through the weekend while the investigation conducted, said Jim Smith, administrative assistant to the warden.

Smith said it probably would not be lifted until Tuesday, since weekend is a state holiday that extends through Monday.

Jorgensen said guards immediately forced medium security inmates into their cells and began questioning them after the stabbing.

Smith said investigators still were going from cell to cell Wednesday looking for clues that would lead to the inmate's slayer.

Provo man pleads guilty

A Provo man pleaded guilty to forcible sexual abuse Friday in Utah's 4th District Court.

Robert Willis, 1830 N. 500 East, Provo, appeared before Judge Allen B. Sorensen to answer charges of taking "indecent liberties with another with the intent to arouse or gratify his own sexual desires," according to charges filed by Noel T. Wootton, Utah County attorney.

The incident for which Willis pleaded guilty took place in November 1982 in Provo, said Brent Bullock, an investigator for the county attorney's office.

Willis pleaded guilty to one count of forcible sexual abuse after plea bargaining with the county attorney.

County attorney investigators have evidence that implicates Willis in other cases of juvenile sexual abuse. In exchange for the guilty plea, the county attorney has agreed not to prosecute Willis for the similar offenses, said Gary Weight, Willis' attorney.

Because the crime involved a juvenile, details of the crime have been kept confidential by the county attorney.

Willis answered a summons by Provo's 8th Circuit Court on July 8. After appearing, he waived a preliminary hearing. The case was then bound over to 4th District Court for arraignment.

Willis is one of several possible suspects in sexual assaults that took place at BYU on July 2 and July

12, said Mel Rogers, BYU public communications spokesman. The county attorney has sent photographs of Willis to the University Police, he said.

Willis has been referred to Utah Adult Probation and Parole for a pre-sentence investigation. His sentence will depend on the findings of the investigation.

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Police seeking relative of five shooting victims

LAKE ARTHUR, La. (AP) — Five members of one family were found shot to death Tuesday, and police were seeking a relative for questioning in the deaths.

Rapides Parish deputies said an all-points bulletin was issued for Michael Perry, who also goes by the name of Zuick Ma.

"We have a multiple homicide. That's all I can give you now," said Jim Cole, a Jefferson Davis Parish sheriff's deputy.

The five were identified as Chester Perry, his wife, Grace, and three youngsters — either children or grandchildren of the couple.

WEATHER

Utah Valley forecast: Partly cloudy at times through Friday with an increasing chance of afternoon and evening thunderstorms. Highs: 90-95 lows: 60-65.

For the 24-hour period ending 6 p.m. Wednesday:
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Bar exam a grueling experience

By DAVID L. POLITIS
Staff Writer

A summer, a small group of BYU graduates found on campus studying, studying, studying, sometimes as much as eight or nine hours a day? For the Utah bar exam.

According to Anna Mae Gold, director of the Utah Bar Exam, the bar exam is worse than any other test.

Students take about six weeks to prepare the exam, with many putting in several hours a day, she said.

The Utah bar exam covers a period of three days, July 27 to 29, and consists of three parts. The first part consists of a 200-question multiple choice exam that takes about six hours to complete.

"The hard part about the multi-state section is that the students have to choose the most correct of many correct answers," Gold said.

The second section consists of approximately 18 essay questions concerning Utah law.

Taking the bar exam "was awful," according to Contract Law Professor Lisa B. Hawkins.

"If I never take another bar exam in my life," Hawkins said, "it will be too soon." Hawkins took the exam in Arizona.

In spite of almost universal agreement of the difficulty in taking and preparing for the bar, Gold said most BYU students taking the Utah exam pass the first time they try.

BYU law students have consistently been in the 92 percent range for passing the Utah bar exam on the first try, Gold said.

On top of the hours spent preparing for the exam, a student must also pay a \$175 fee to take the Utah bar. Attorneys from other states wishing to take the Utah bar must pay \$300. The fee serves as an extra incentive for the more than 50 BYU students studying for the Utah exam.

Rodney Wilkinson is one student that wishes he did not have to take the bar exam.

In spite of that desire, the Carmel, Calif., graduate in law said the bar exam is a "weeding-out process that shouldn't be too bad to take."

Hawkins said she wonders about such reasoning. The "weeding-out argument" is one most often used by those in power as a means of retaining the separate bar exams for most of the states, she said.

Currently, there are no states that have reciprocal agreements allowing practicing law in one state after passing the bar exam in another state.

Low-tar smoke just as deadly

BOSTON (AP) — People who smoke low-nicotine cigarettes inhale just as much nicotine as those who use regular brands, and there is probably no health advantage to switching, researchers conclude.



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Political newspaper to begin at Y this fall

By SANDI SANDERS
Copy Chief

Five politically active students, claiming encouragement from a general authority of the LDS Church, are planning to publish an independent newspaper and distribute it on campus this fall.

The students, under the name of Common Sense Studies Inc., have filed for non-profit status and hope to begin publishing a political-oriented, monthly tabloid, The Western Voice, beginning in September.

Stephen Reiher, a senior from New Providence, N.J., majoring in public relations, will be editor of the paper, which will be supported by donations from political organizations. Reiher said the group met with President Ezra Taft Benson, president of the Quorum of Twelve of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and that he offered his enthusiasm and advice. "We met with him in February or March and explained our idea and asked if he would give us his help. He said he felt there was a need for something like this and seemed enthusiastic about it," Reiher said.

President Benson's personal secretary, Betty McDonald, told The Associated Press he gives no personal support to any political organization, but that he met with the students informally, probably offering general encouragement.

President Benson expressed concern, Reiher said, "that we make sure we don't engage in some of the practices of the Seventh East Press" that led to the paper's being banned from distribution on campus last April. The students also met with BYU administrators, according to Reiher, and "They seemed enthusiastic, as long as we stay away from 'sensitive issues.' From what we told them about the content, they said they didn't foresee any problems in getting the paper sold on campus and in the bookstore."

The other students who serve on the board of CSS and who will be involved with the publication are Royce Siggard, a senior language student from La Crescenta, Calif.; Paul Miro, a senior in political science; Flora Parker, Benson's granddaughter, a sophomore from Burke Va.; and Scott Bean, a junior from Layton majoring in computer science.

Reiher got the idea to publish the paper when he was in Washington, D.C., where he said most universities have political-oriented independent newspapers. Reiher has been planning for the paper since December.

At-A-Glance

All submissions for At-A-Glance must be received by 1 p.m. the day before the publication.

All items must be double-spaced and typed on an 8 1/2-by-11-inch sheet of paper. Items will not be published for more than three consecutive days, and submissions of a commercial nature, or which advertise activities resulting in remuneration to anyone, will not be accepted for publication.

Aqua calisthenics — Volunteers are needed to help senior citizens participate in a new water-exercise program. Class times are 4 p.m. to 4:50 p.m. at the Richards Building pool, Monday through Friday.

Please call the Voluntary Action Center of United Way, 374-3108.

Free Classes — Free classes in English as a second language are being offered by BYU Tuesday through August 15. They are designed for anyone who is not a native speaker of English and sessions will run from 4:10 p.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays through Thursdays at Amanda Knight Hall. For information, call Ext. 2855 or 2857.

Faculty Wives, BYU Women — Membership annual dues must be paid by Aug. 1 if members wish to appear in the membership yearbook. Please contact Marlene Rosen at 377-6316 immediately.

Service Projects — Groups or individuals are desperately needed to clean the homes and yards of the elderly. Those interested should contact Kerry immediately in the Student Community Services office, 431 ELWC, or call Ext. 7184.

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Graduation story wrong in Universe

An error was made in the Tuesday story on deadlines for 1983 August graduation.

The Universe printed that all undergraduates and graduate students must apply for graduation by Friday, July 22. The story should have read that all requirements for graduation, excluding Independent Study courses, should be completed by Friday.

The Universe regrets this error.

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Sports

Joyner marches to Peoria, bats .345

By BILL CURRENT
Staff Writer

With a .345 batting average, one might think that Wally Joyner is still tearing up on WAC pitching—but he's not. The truth is he's dismantling the pitching of the Midwest Class A professional baseball league.

After completing one of the most prolific slugging careers in BYU history, Joyner was drafted by the California Angels in the third round of the June amateur draft. Since then he has been assigned to the team's class A affiliate in Peoria, Ill. And for the 20-year-old Georgia native, his career is beginning all over again.

"Right now the Angels want me to get my feet wet in professional baseball," said Joyner by telephone from his new home in Peoria. "They want me to get back in shape and work on my upper body strength."

The grueling, everyday schedule that professional teams maintain has been one of several adjustments Joyner has encountered. "Playing everyday can get to you physically and mentally," Joyner said. "It's not hard to get up to play when you're hitting good but when you're not it can be a challenge."

"You get in streaks when you can't do anything wrong but the hardest part is just keeping your strength up everyday."

Joyner's other biggest obstacle has been switching to wooden bats as opposed to the aluminum bats he's used throughout his entire baseball career.

"Using wood bats has been the biggest adjustment I've had to make," Joyner said. "The ball doesn't go as far with a wood bat, you have to hit it right in the meat of the bat to get a home run."

"Lots of times I'd get jammed in college ball and I'd still get a hit," continued Joyner. "But with a wood bat that just doesn't happen."

But if using wood bats is the biggest problem Joyner is going to face in his pro career, then his rise to the parent club should be a swift one.

One thing the Angels have made clear is that they drafted the BYU slugger for one reason: to hit home runs.

"When I was drafted, it went throughout the organization that the Angels went for power at first and third," Joyner said. "They sat me down and told me that they want to see how I'll adjust this year. But starting next season they want home runs."

It's not unusual that the Halos would expect such production from one of their newest prized possessions. Joyner is credited with 43 career home runs while at the Y, with a season high of 23 last year.

As of yet, though, the H's haven't been easy to come by at Peoria.

"I'm not hitting with power yet," said Joyner, referring to his total of two after 45 games. "But I'm not worried, they'll come."

Joyner has high praise for the Angel's farm system even though the team is noted for its tendency to stock its roster with high-priced free-agents rather than home-grown products.

"They told me personally that they don't want to pay big money for players in the free-agent market any more," Joyner said. "They don't plan on signing a lot of players that way for the next two to three years, which is good for me."

Presently, Joyner's position on the big club is filled by future Hall-of-Famer Rod Carew, with another highly-touted prospect, Daryl Scottier, waiting in the wings.

But if Carew retires in the next two or three years, as he has intimated on several occasions, then it could turn out that Joyner is right where he needs to be.

Golden Eagles join North Stars

(AP) — The Salt Lake Golden Eagles on Tuesday became the minor league affiliate of the National Hockey League's Minnesota North Stars.

The one-year "working agreement" between the teams includes a clause making possible a renewal of the affiliation for the 1984-85 season.

Y gridded to be absent; accident not the cause

BYU running back Paul Crawford, who fell 26 feet from a scaffold a week ago, will not be playing for the Cougars this year. His absence will not be caused by the fall and injury that he sustained, but by a commitment to serve an LDS mission.

Crawford's absence will not only allow him to serve a mission but also allow him to heal from both the compressed fracture caused by the fall and from surgery later this year to repair an earlier football injury to his right knee.

His fall resulted in a hairline fracture of the vertebrae and also knocked the wind out of him. The injury now requires Crawford to wear a support brace while the injury heals.

Although he landed on a concrete pipe, Crawford said his football conditioning helped lessen the severity of the accident.

The sophomore from Provo has decided to go ahead with surgery later this year to repair the damaged knee. The injury occurred several months ago during spring football practice. According to Crawford, the injury was the result of attempting to cut on a slick field after catching a pass.

"I went right and my knee stayed to the left," he said, adding that at the same time he was hit by a defensive back.

BYU Head Coach LaVell Edwards said Wednesday that Crawford's fall is not as much a concern as is the running back's torn ligament. Edwards also said that Crawford, possessing great speed, "has a good future with the team."

Crawford said he visited with his parents and Edwards on Wednesday concerning his injuries, his missionary desires and his future collegiate career.

"Coach Edwards is a good man who takes time individually with the players," said the 1982 Timpani High School graduate.

WAC describes tourney format

DENVER (AP)—All nine member schools of the Western Athletic Conference will play in the WAC's post-season tournament to determine the qualifier for the NCAA championship playoffs, WAC Commissioner Joe Kearney said Tuesday.

In announcing the first-ever event for the WAC, Kearney said the first-round games will be at campus sites on March 5, followed by two more games at campus arenas on March 7. Semifinals and finals will be in the arena of the regular season champion on March 9-10, Kearney added.

The tournament winner will receive the WAC's automatic berth into the NCAA playoffs.

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The Universe is an official publication of Brigham Young University and is published as a cooperative enterprise of students and faculty. It is produced as a laboratory newspaper in the department of communications under the governance of an executive editor with the counsel of a universitywide Universe Advisory Committee.

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Movies
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Theater
 "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" will be presented in the Nette Experimental Theater at 8 p.m. July 27 to 29. "Tide Tree, Ten Detective" will be presented in the Paradise Theater at 8 p.m. July 28 to 30, Aug. 2 to 4 and Aug. 8 to 13. Matinees are scheduled for Aug. 9 at 4:30 p.m. and Aug. 13 at 1 p.m.

Art
 Throughout July, oil paintings by Ella Pascoe are on exhibit in the B.F. Larson Gallery, HFAC, from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily. Also on display in Gallery 508, HFAC, are Abstract Prints by Nelson B. Wadsworth from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Music
 Bonnie Guim will present a senior choir recital Tuesday at 9 a.m. in the Madson Recital Hall HFAC.

Activities
 ASBYU Social Office is sponsoring a dance Friday from 9 p.m. to midnight in the Ballroom ELWC.

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Workshop to culminate in musical 'Dreamcoat'

By JO ANN BARNEY
 Staff Writer

A modern, musical retelling of an Old Testament story titled "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" will be presented by high school students from The 18th Annual Theater Workshop, according to Dr. Charles Whitman, a professor of Theater and Cinematic Arts and director of the production.

The Broadway musical by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber will run July 27, 28 and 29 in the Nette Experimental Theater HFAC. "The show may be slightly different than the Broadway version in that five of Joseph's brothers are played by girls," Whitman said.

The changes in casting and plot were needed because only 10 of the 37 teen-agers participating in the five-week workshop are boys, some of which are needed to play other male leads, he said.

The theater is decorated to resemble a giant attic and in the play, a group of high school students sneak into it while ditching school. "They find an old book of stories and one of the girls decides to act out the biblical story of Joseph and his brothers. Since the group doesn't have enough guys to play all the parts, some of the girls are persuaded to participate," he said.

What follows is an upbeat odyssey comprised of 20 musical and 18 dance numbers, some logical and some pure entertainment. "It is a show all ages should enjoy," Whitman said.

The workshop, also directed by Whitman, uses students from the theater and music departments as teachers, assistant directors and acting coaches.

"The kids in the workshop range from ages 12 to 18 and are from all over the United States. A few are from other countries such as Canada and Japan." They pay tuition to come for five weeks and learn about acting, lighting, gathering props, costumes, make-up, music and dancing. They do everything concerning the stage, he said.

The actors are kept busy learning the show's many songs, attending acting classes and doing scenes with acting coaches, said James Van Leishout, assistant director of the production.

The students also must learn the dance steps required for the show's 18 dance numbers. The numbers are choreographed and taught by Linda Cameron, a student majoring in theater education and dance. Some of the performers expressed mild trepidation toward learning all the dance sequences, she said. "They're doing a good job, though, and I try to bring out the best in them."

"More important than the show is the idea that the kids feel proud of their work and aren't embarrassed about the dancing," she said. "My job is to make amateurs look professional, and I always try to choreograph just above their level."

This philosophy extends to the workshop as a whole, and has existed throughout its 18-year history. Whitman said, "Young people shouldn't be babied but challenged in every way they can."

Everyone in the workshop is given the opportunity to perform in the musical. The part of narrator is divided into nine parts to give everyone a chance, Van Leishout said.

"In some ways these shows can be better than college productions, because there is a little more excitement and spirit," he said.

Although there is some competition among the workshop participants, Van Leishout said the students work well together. "The kids are not self-involved," Whitman said. "They are giving and take care of each other."

The youngest participant in the workshop, 12-year-old Phoebe Taylor from Japan, said, "I've made lots of friends and feel accepted by everyone."

James Bedsaul from Phoenix, Ariz., wants to return to the workshop next year, and said some of his friends are envious of him. "They go off to their sports camps and I get to come here."

The workshop is designed to teach students what it's like to participate in the theater. "They also learn something more important," he said. "The usual comment from students who have participated in the past is that they came out with a stronger testimonies, met 'neat people' and made lots of friends."

ABC newscaster Reynolds dies

NEW YORK (AP) — Frank Reynolds, the ABC News anchorman, died in Washington early Wednesday, an ABC spokesman said.

Reynolds, who was 59 and had been severely ill with hepatitis since mid-April, had not appeared in his anchor slot on ABC's "World News Tonight" since then.

He died in Sibley Hospital.

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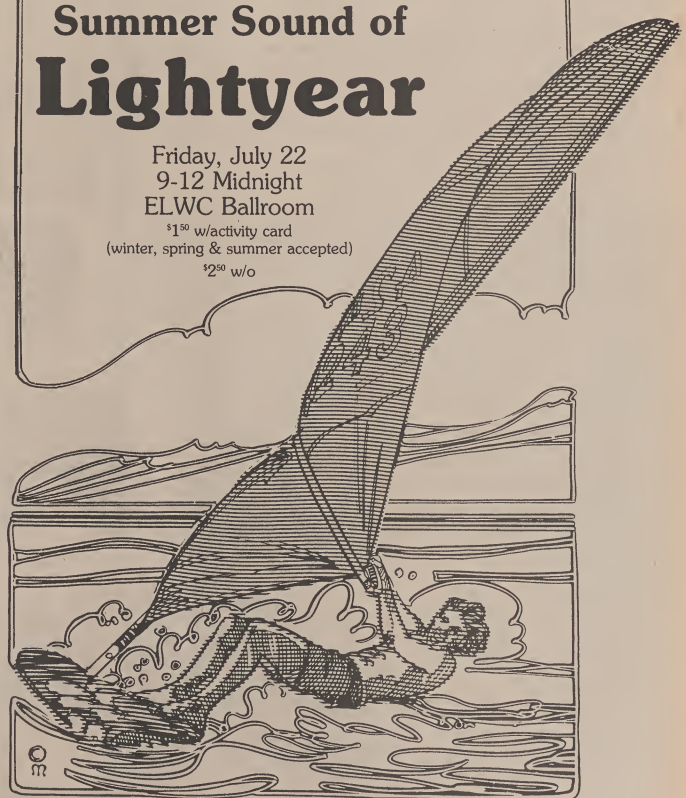
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Commentary

LDS Pioneers prepared gospel

A national magazine on running commented that the marathon races in Utah, such as the Deseret News and St. George Marathons, stem from an innate Mormon Pioneer instinct to trek across a wilderness and enter the valley of milk and honey.

Whether there is any empirical evidence to substantiate this theory is unimportant. It is interesting to note, however, that the world still respects the sacrifice of our pioneer ancestors.

This Monday, we celebrate not only a Utah State holiday but also a religious historical event that has helped shape the destiny of the LDS Church and the West more than most of us may realize.

On July 24, 1847, Brigham Young first glimpsed the Salt Lake Valley and proclaimed, "It is enough. This is the right place. Drive on." His successful journey marked the first westward migration of Saints across the better part of America and into the Rocky Mountains. Dedicated church members joined the "gathering to Zion" from the East Coast, the British Isles and from all over Europe.

For over half a century, fresh converts sold most of their earthly possessions to provide passage to America and to obtain supplies for the extremely treacherous move through a strange new land. The way was scarred with death, starvation and personal hardships that many of us today would not have been able to endure.

The sacrifices of the Mormon Pioneers not only served to open up settlement in Utah but paved the way for migration of areas all over the West and provided a shelter against intense religious persecution from which they had fled.

More than 600 communities were established in what is now Southern Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado and even Mexico. These communities and colonies of the Church formed a network of local governments that functioned under the State of Deseret in 1849. It was larger than Texas and lay in a section of Pacific coastline from Los Angeles to Tijuana, Mexico.

Indeed the political and social influence of the pioneer exodus to the West has permeated Utah's contemporary boundaries into most of the surrounding states.

Many of the first pioneers had already begun migration west from the nucleus of the church before the Nauvoo Temple was even dedicated. The physical sacrifice of wagon and handcart travel left a trail of graves all along the route, but the rewards for the pioneers and their posterity were immeasurable.

The Great Basin region became a haven from the vile persecutions suffered by saints in their homelands. As converts gathered in LDS colonies, they strengthened and nurtured each other. The church prospered in this environment until the foundation became strong enough to branch out into the far corners of the world. Had the saints remained in their respective homelands and not gathered to one body, the church today might have been like scattered coals from a hot fire — warm with potential, but, by themselves, insufficient as lasting heat sources.

The church has now grown so large that most members are no longer of true "Utah" Pioneer stock. Many of these "new-blooded" members believe that Pioneer Day is for direct descendants and "LDS Mormons." But, in reality, nothing could be further from the truth.

Webster defines pioneer as one who "prepares a way for others to follow." Therefore anyone, member or non-member, who benefits from the pioneers' settlement to the West is obliged to honor the Mormon Pioneers — those brave heroes of history who prepared the way for the gospel to be brought to the world.

Nuclear-buildup alternatives viewed

The nuclear-freeze debate, the MX- and Pershing-II-missile controversies, and many other similar problems demand that we learn of "wars and the perplexities of the nations," so that we may influence our neighbors' actions properly.

The May 5, 1981 letter of the First Presidency to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on MX basing and nuclear arms in general concludes:

"With the most serious concern over the pressing moral question of possible nuclear conflict, we plead with our national leaders to marshal the genius of the nation to find viable alternatives which will secure at an earlier date and with fewer hazards the protection from possible enemy aggression which is our common concern."

Thus we have a charge to do something about protection against those nations whose leaders practice Cain's principle of murder for gain. The First Presidency warns us against "emulating Cain's methods." "We deplore . . . the building of vast arsenals of nuclear weapons . . . Its plans state that the system (MX) is strictly defensive in concept. However, . . . men have seldom created armaments that eventually were not put to use."

The entire letter is seen by critics as being unpatriotic and selfish. We are accused of being unwilling to assume our fair share of national defense and of wanting someone else's homes desecrated by giant racetracks and unwashed gentiles, even though our barren lands are the only logical places to put the system. In reality, the letter says, in effect, we do not want the MX system anywhere. We do not want a first-strike weapon designed to kill for gain. (Will an accurate missile-silo-killing missile ever be used for a second strike at enemy silos?)

What do we want? We need to look at principles and moral values for answers.

Principle 1. We do not want to surrender to totalitarianism. This country was founded by men raised up by God so that principles of free agency could flower and be spread abroad. It is still the cradle of freedom and of the Gospel of Christ and His missionary system. Thus, we do not want a

simple-minded arms freeze that leaves us vulnerable to Cain-men.

Principle 2. We do not want to strike first. That is murder and then we have become the Cain-men. The Nephites tried that (they were going to solve the Lamanite (Soviet) problem.) As they fell into physical, moral, and spiritual slavery they found that without the power of God they were "weak" like other men.

Principle 3. We want disarmament. Unfortunately, we cannot have that until Cain's principles are abandoned; however, that is not impossible and must be pursued diligently. It does not require perfection among men but only a tiny amount of good will. Consider our relationships with Japan. Once they were as bitter as any in history; but now we admire each other's culture, and even though we compete fiercely in Datsuns, steel, and computer chips, we do not plan war.

Principle 4. We want a sure defense. Unfortunately, we cannot have that either. There is no defense against a swarm of ICBMs, and no one has a trustworthy idea as to that. To do it, we must have a trustworthy idea as to that. To do it, we must have a trustworthy idea as to that. To do it, we must have a trustworthy idea as to that.

Principle 5. That leaves only deterrence, or threatening to retaliate if attacked. That is what we have done for 40 years, and it has worked. That is what the Nephites did. Then why worry?

We must not be overly worried; however, we have made some serious mistakes and are planning fatal ones. We deployed MIRVs, multiple-warhead weapons against which there is no defense. Now the Soviets have them. (Even Kinsinger admits that he did not consider the consequences.) We are thoughtlessly rushing to deploy first-strike weapons — as are the Soviets.

Let us again look at principles to see what we ought to do. The real threat of nuclear missiles is not the blast, the firestorm, or the radioactive fallout; it is that an aggressor thinks he can use them to start a war and conquer without suffering significant retaliation. This is the nuclear Cain principle: murder for gain and escape retribution from the dead victim or his timid friends.

Since deterrence is a psychological principle, not

Support needed to halt child-crime

For decades drunken drivers have been slaughtering our friends and families. Now after hundreds of thousands of innocent people have uselessly died "the voice of the people," is beginning to be aroused.

Yet how many decades must pass before "the voice of the people" is aroused enough to put to an end the senseless heartbreaking crime of child abduction and abuse?

Close to 200,000 children are abducted every year. Sexual assaults, of which only a portion are ever reported or discovered, must be in the millions. To what heights do these numbers have to reach before we are moved to action?

Of course, we are doing something, but it is not enough. We ask all our friends and associates, "What kind of perverted monster would commit such an act?" We engage in discussions about the crime, the victim and the criminal, as if we were spectators; shocked, but not involved, in the scene before us.

The Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation Act of 1978 was a gallant effort that attacked the billion dollar a year business of child pornography. It lacked our involvement, however. From 1978 to 1982 the FBI reported 428 investigations that led to 23 convictions under the new act.

Those figures translate into some scary odds. If there were only a half million actual crimes committed during that four year period (a conservative estimate), the chances of getting caught were one in a thousand with only a five percent chance of being convicted.

Apparently, it will take more than the FBI and local law enforcement agencies to solve the problem. Strict laws, better enforcement, and stiffer punishments are responsibilities that rest on the people. If the permissiveness of our society allows deviant individuals to harm innocent children, then we must take the blame.

At one time, on this very soil of ours, a group of people, desiring that "every man might enjoy his rights and privileges alike," made an active, collec-

tive effort to establish a better way — to be ruled by "the voice of the people." Consequently, a system of laws was established and upheld by the majority. Would-be thieves, murderers, and perjurers dared not commit their crimes for "fear of the law." As far as it was possible, every man suffered according to his crimes. Apparently even a "perverted monster" could understand that broken laws brought pains that just weren't worth it. It was a great system because it worked. And normal everyday people made it work.

Tragically, normal everyday people brought it down. Not so much by what they did, but by what

they neglected to do. The attention of the people was gradually turned to themselves and away from the common good of all. Society failed and, consequently, everyone became victims.

Recent evidence has shown that community aid and cooperation are well displayed after tragedy strikes. But those who would attempt meeting to prevent a tragedy have proven it few.

By uniting "the voice of the people" now, we put an end to the tragic abuse of our children cannot be done without us.

—John R. Hart



'Gift of tongues' at low ebb in U.S.

The new General Education policy mandating a minimum competency in a foreign language is a bold step in the right direction.

Over the past few decades, Americans have gradually slackened in their ability to communicate with other peoples in their native tongues. Indeed, "tongue-tied Americans" has become a popular byword among linguists and tourists with no intention of "lowering themselves" to converse in some "obscure vulgar language."

So far our haughty manner has only been slightly detrimental to our relationships with foreign powers, but

that doesn't mean the tables cannot someday turn completely against us. A twisted version of the "Golden Rule" states that "those who have the gold make the rules." With trends as they are, countries like Japan or Germany could easily overtake our envied position, thereby eliminating English as the common trade language of the free world.

This editorial, I must admit, is obviously addressing the wrong audience, for BYU students have already reached a standard of excellence, which far exceeds the multi-lingual proficiency level of almost any other

area in the United States.

But we cannot afford to rest on our laurels. Our traditions of foreign-language must be further implemented into the local schools of Utah and eventually into all public schools in the America.

Wilga M. Rivers, professor of Romance Languages and coordinator of language instruction at Harvard University, has well justified the inclusion of foreign-language learning into the general school curriculum. She said, "If a society thesaurus by controlled technological development and political fragmentation, the theoretical and practical understanding of language continues to offer a means of knowledge, a mode of communication and an instrument of judgment and growth."

Rivers cautions, however, that ineffective language instruction can have a negative effect, in that students learn to view the other cultures as "peculiar, somewhat ridiculous and obviously inferior to their own." It is best that the world in understanding many of the public schools that critics have derided the foreign-language program and have sought to pull it from the curriculum.

Yet we must recognize that the benefits of proper language and cultural education are numerous. Such knowledge is unquestionably beneficial to missionary work in foreign lands.

—Paul H. S.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Inhumane' reactions only human

Editor:

Being human, I wish to defend myself and my kind from those who accuse us of becoming less-than-human in a moment of desperation and extreme panic. On the contrary, it is because we are human that we act in unsympathetic and perhaps brutal ways in such moments. These moments are foreign to us, and very few of us know exactly how to act when emergencies thrust themselves upon us.

Recently, a friend and I were coming back from a concert in Salt Lake City. As we crossed the point of the mountain, we came to a mass of parked cars in the middle of the highway, and their occupants were standing by the cars, staring at something farther up the road. I was in a hurry to get home (I had to be at work in a few hours), so I pulled onto the shoulder and drove on. After passing 30 or more cars, I came to the object of everyone's attention. The body of a young woman lay in the middle lane. A small car with a battered roof lay on its side in the ditch between the streets of road. Against it leaned a young man resting his brow in one cupped hand. My friend, who had been very well trained in first aid, leaned forward and hissed, "Come on, man, stop!" But I did stop. And it was as if a being inside of me was unleashed and took control of my body. There were thoughts, no reason, every movement I made at that moment and for the next 15 minutes was controlled by this "being." During those few minutes I found a phone, a first aid kit, and a nameless man. A few moments after the call, the being again became dormant, and I lost the reason it had replaced. My friend, who had recovered from his shock, threw me home, and I was excused from work. For the next few days I complained to God, and to anyone else who would listen, about the inhumanity of those who passed their cars and stared, but did not act, as if being didn't exist in them; it didn't exist in my friend who knew everything about first aid. Everyone was trying to help, but the man died of all human desires, but didn't know what to do. If any one of them had been instructed on how to do, he could have performed the task with zeal — and probably, tears.

At the unfortunate incident on the

ign lands. Parley P. Pratt, following an unsuccessful missionary experience to Chile in 1851, lamented he had lacked "a sufficiency of the guage to turn the keys of the gospel yet to these nations." As a result his experiences, Pratt suggested each of the Twelve Apostles at the European languages between them, so that each could govern of the Lord's vineyard.

Language proficiency is also a to academic fullness. To state that connotative meaning is "lost in translation" is actually proof of translation's limitation. Shakespeare, this reason, is best read in English and the works of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe himself. "No truly understands his own language until he knows another." Fortunately there wasn't too much lost in that translation.

Whether our motivation for learning a foreign language is for academic, religious, trade or political reasons we cannot afford to lag behind the rest of the world in understanding fellow men in their own tongues.

Perhaps the best reason, however for learning another language given by Goethe himself, is "No truly understands his own language until he knows another." Fortunately there wasn't too much lost in that translation.

—Paul H. S.

Right wing editorials disgusting

Editor: The July 14 editorial concerning Samantha Smith's visit to the Soviet Union is one of the most disgusting and offensive things I have read in long time. The endless deluge of right-wing rhetoric that pours out of the Universe is unfortunate, but it goes too far. As a BYU student, this paper is representative of I am embarrassed; not only by the juvenility of it, but also by the hypocrisy of it.

To those who would have us beasts: please have patience, we only human.

Paria Ande Provo, UT

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Mr. Stout seems to have completely forgotten that the United States also has big bad, an intelligence agency, inhumane prisons, fustian athletes, fenced borders and broken treaties (ask any Indian if it's fair to ridicule Mr. Andropov the Russian people when we are guilty of many of the same things?). The Russian people aren't different from us. They are just as much as we do. In fact, after losing millions of citizens in World War II compared to our 200,000, they probably want it more. It's distressing to nameless and faceless people in place of showing compassion and intentions for peace. Credit editors of this type are dangerous by furthering tensions and animosity. It is right in the face of common decency to let alone the values of charity and which BYU stands for. And as for the "right wing" editorials, I am not engaging in irresponsible and bigoted guidelines of common courtesy and decency. Rather than resorting to gradation, the solicitation of friendship with those who are already our friends is more in order. How to never again see this type of trash in the Universe.

Brian L. Lemoore, CO



UNIVERSE OPINION

ward migration of Saints across the better part of America and into the Rocky Mountains. Dedicated church members joined the "gathering to Zion" from the East Coast, the British Isles and from all over Europe.

For over half a century, fresh converts sold most of their earthly possessions to provide passage to America and to obtain supplies for the extremely treacherous move through a strange new land. The way was scarred with death, starvation and personal hardships that many of us today would not have been able to endure.

The sacrifices of the Mormon Pioneers not only served to open up settlement in Utah but paved the way for migration of areas all over the West and provided a shelter against intense religious persecution from which they had fled.

More than 600 communities were established in what is now Southern Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado and even Mexico. These communities and colonies of the Church formed a network of local governments that functioned under the State of Deseret in 1849. It was larger than Texas and lay in a section of Pacific coastline from Los Angeles to Tijuana, Mexico.

Indeed the political and social influence of the pioneer exodus to the West has permeated Utah's contemporary boundaries into most of the surrounding states.

Many of the first pioneers had already begun migration west from the nucleus of the church before the Nauvoo Temple was even dedicated. The physical sacrifice of wagon and handcart travel left a trail of graves all along the route, but the rewards for the pioneers and their posterity were immeasurable.

The Great Basin region became a haven from the vile persecutions suffered by saints in their homelands. As converts gathered in LDS colonies, they strengthened and nurtured each other. The church prospered in this environment until the foundation became strong enough to branch out into the far corners of the world. Had the saints remained in their respective homelands and not gathered to one body, the church today might have been like scattered coals from a hot fire — warm with potential, but, by themselves, insufficient as lasting heat sources.

The church has now grown so large that most members are no longer of true "Utah" Pioneer stock. Many of these "new-blooded" members believe that Pioneer Day is for direct descendants and "LDS Mormons." But, in reality, nothing could be further from the truth.

Webster defines pioneer as one who "prepares a way for others to follow." Therefore anyone, member or non-member, who benefits from the pioneers' settlement to the West is obliged to honor the Mormon Pioneers — those brave heroes of history who prepared the way for the gospel to be brought to the world.

Nuclear-buildup alternatives viewed

The nuclear-freeze debate, the MX- and Pershing-II-missile controversies, and many other similar problems demand that we learn of "wars and the perplexities of the nations," so that we may influence our neighbors' actions properly.

The May 5, 1981 letter of the First Presidency to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on MX basing and nuclear arms in general concludes:

"With the most serious concern over the pressing moral question of possible nuclear conflict, we plead with our national leaders to marshal the genius of the nation to find viable alternatives which will secure at an earlier date and with fewer hazards the protection from possible enemy aggression which is our common concern."

Thus we have a charge to do something about protection against those nations whose leaders practice Cain's principle of murder for gain. The First Presidency warns us against "emulating Cain's methods." "We deplore . . . the building of vast arsenals of nuclear weapons . . . Its plans state that the system (MX) is strictly defensive in concept. However, . . . men have seldom created armaments that eventually were not put to use."

The entire letter is seen by critics as being unpatriotic and selfish. We are accused of being unwilling to assume our fair share of national defense and of wanting someone else's homes desecrated by giant racetracks and unwashed gentiles, even though our barren lands are the only logical places to put the system. In reality, the letter says, in effect, we do not want the MX system anywhere. We do not want a first-strike weapon designed to kill for gain. (Will an accurate missile-silo-killing missile ever be used for a second strike at enemy silos?)

What do we want? We need to look at principles and moral values for answers.

Principle 1. We do not want to surrender to totalitarianism. This country was founded by men raised up by God so that principles of free agency could flower and be spread abroad. It is still the cradle of freedom and of the Gospel of Christ and His missionary system. Thus, we do not want a

simple-minded arms freeze that leaves us vulnerable to Cain-men.

Principle 2. We do not want to strike first. That is murder and then we have become the Cain-men. The Nephites tried that (they were going to solve the Lamanite (Soviet) problem.) As they fell into physical, moral, and spiritual slavery they found that without the power of God they were "weak" like other men.

Principle 3. We want disarmament. Unfortunately, we cannot have that until Cain's principles are abandoned; however, that is not impossible and must be pursued diligently. It does not require perfection among men but only a tiny amount of good will. Consider our relationships with Japan. Once they were as bitter as any in history; but now we admire each other's culture, and even though we compete fiercely in Datsuns, steel, and computer chips, we do not plan war.

Principle 4. We want a sure defense. Unfortunately, we cannot have that either. There is no defense against a swarm of ICBMs, and no one has a trustworthy idea as to that. To do it, we must have a trustworthy idea as to that. To do it, we must have a trustworthy idea as to that.

Principle 5. That leaves only deterrence, or threatening to retaliate if attacked. That is what we have done for 40 years, and it has worked. That is what the Nephites did. Then why worry?

We must not be overly worried; however, we have made some serious mistakes and are planning fatal ones. We deployed MIRVs, multiple-warhead weapons against which there is no defense. Now the Soviets have them. (Even Kinsinger admits that he did not consider the consequences.) We are thoughtlessly rushing to deploy first-strike weapons — as are the Soviets.

Let us again look at principles to see what we ought to do. The real threat of nuclear missiles is not the blast, the firestorm, or the radioactive fallout; it is that an aggressor thinks he can use them to start a war and conquer without suffering significant retaliation. This is the nuclear Cain principle: murder for gain and escape retribution from the dead victim or his timid friends.

Since deterrence is a psychological principle, not



MARTIAL LAW

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The consequences of such a system will be examined and the system will be found to be unique in being nonbelligerent and nonescalating yet a fear-some deterrent. It could smooth international relations for decades. It could diffuse the dangerous situation where an aggressor thinks he can attack and prevail with no fear of retribution. It could mean that whole civilizations are no longer nuclear hostages, and it could provide a peace that only our own foolishness could destroy.

—By E. Paul Palmer and J. Bart Cziz department of physics and astronomy